Evening Ledger
PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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Published daily at PUBLIC LEDGER Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

LEDGER CENTRAL.....Broad and Chestnut Streets
ATLANTIC CITY.....Press-Union Building
NEW YORK.....170-A, Metropolitan Tower
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe Democrat Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
LONDON.....8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.

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SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
By carrier, DAILY ONLY, six cents. By mail, postpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage is required, DAILY ONLY, one month, twenty-five cents; DAILY ONLY, one year, three dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in advance.
NOTICE—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JULY WAS 92,324.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.

The world belongs to those who go out and conquer it.

Foreign Born Trust Uncle Sam

THE postal savings banks were not created to compete with the existing banks. They are to provide a way for the investment of the small savings of the person of little means who is unfamiliar with the methods of banking, or distrustful of the private institutions. This is why no one may deposit more than $100 a month in the postal banks and may not have a total deposit in excess of $500. The fact that more than $700,000 has been deposited in the postoffice in Philadelphia under these conditions proves that the new system was needed. And the fact that $431,000 of the deposits have been made by persons of foreign birth shows that the foreigners have faith in the Government, even if they do not trust the fly-by-night private bankers, who seek to do business in the foreign quarters.

Italians lead the list of foreign-born, with $127,000 to their credit in the postoffice. They must have many times this sum in the private savings banks. The British come next and the Russians are third.

It is surprising that American-born depositors should have put $272,000 of their savings in the postoffice, where they draw only 2 per cent interest. The private savings banks in this city, which pay from 3 to 3 6-10 per cent., are considered as safe as the Government. No one who understands this will be content with 2 per cent. interest from the Government, when he can get so much larger return from regular banks. And as the foreign-born population grows more familiar with American institutions it will withdraw its money from the postoffice and deposit it where it will earn more.

Criminals in Canada

WHAT can the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company be thinking about when it plans to unite its steamship lines with the Allan Line steamers and operate them in conjunction with the railroad? We have been taught on this side of the border that there is no crime short of murder so heinous as to combine the operation of railroads and steamships, and that to combine two competing steamship lines is an offense against the moral law which can be wiped out only by unscrambling the omelet and sending the original scramblers to jail. Canada cannot be civilized, or such a plan as that which the great railroad company up there is about the carry out could not be considered. For "frightfulness" nothing that the Germans have done can be compared with it; that is, unless our social and economic reformers have been misleading us.

A Hotfoot for the Police

LET NO man say, in mid-August, that the policemen of Philadelphia are prone to get cold feet. And, conversely, let no man forget that the traffic director and the man who marches in cold, slushy, midwinter nights around a beat, is suffering as few men need to suffer.

From another city Philadelphia may learn how to give its policemen a minimum of comfort, at least. By drawing the steampipes out of the building line, by building a register, of a sort, near the street corner, it is planned to provide at least one warm spot for the under-pinning of the elect. It is a courtesy which every city owes to its protectors.

Once they are installed the professional humorist will abandon the lamp-post joke and draw lugubrious pictures of "coppers" refusing to budge from the grateful heat of the register. But the professional humorist will probably continue to write those jokes with his feet on a radiator of his own.

Organize This Scattered Military Force

IT WAS at the time of the Civil War, when the need of military training was impressed on every thoughtful mind, that the Morrill act, providing for the land grant colleges, provided that every college receiving Government help by gifts from the public domain should arrange for instructing the students in the art of the soldier.

There are now about 30 colleges which benefited by the Morrill act, and they have graduated 75,000 men, 40,000 who are now of military age. Pennsylvania State College is one of them. It has a body of 2600 graduates and this number is increasing by 350 every year.

The State College is typical of all the rest. The conclusion forced upon one is that there is a larger body of men in the country with military training than has been commonly supposed. Not only have we the 40,000 men of military age who have been trained in the land grant colleges, but we have the graduates of the preparatory military schools, some of which give training almost as rigid as that offered at West Point. In addition, there is the vast number of veterans who have seen service in the organized militia.

The first thing that ought to be done by the Government, therefore, seems to be to obtain lists of these men who understand the rudiments of the art of war and to organize them into some sort of a formal reserve force. Many of them have worn the shoulder straps of an officer and are capable of taking command of a company, if not of a regiment. If these men could be assembled in a training camp periodically, so that the War Department might inspect them and keep itself informed of their qualifications, the nation would be in a much better state of preparedness than it has ever been.

What Are Germany's "Intentions"?

THE statement given out by the German Embassy late yesterday afternoon is remarkable even in the long series of unusual diplomatic interchanges by which the American Government has avoided open rupture with Germany. For the first time Germany officially apologizes in advance of the facts; for the first time Germany seems to be humbly and sincerely regretful for the outrage against this country. Acting under explicit instructions from his Government, Ambassador von Bernstorff asks for suspension of judgment. It would seem that the serious purpose of this country, so gravely compromised by Mr. Bryan, is at last beginning to be recognized.

German regrets have come to this country before, but they have been followed by acts both drastic and unfriendly. But now the German Ambassador is empowered to say that "if any Americans should actually have lost their lives, this would naturally be contrary to our intentions."

The statement foretells Germany's possible evasions. First, it may be claimed that no German submarine sank the Arabic; second, that the dead are not American; finally, that if they are American, the German Government did not mean to kill them.

The Government of the United States cannot be satisfied with regrets; it cannot be satisfied with German intentions. It has repeatedly and unmistakably denied the right of Germany to sink any passenger carying vessel without due warning. The Secretary of State has gone further and insisted that even if no Americans were on board the Arabic, the German attack was an offense and injury to this Government unless that attack was made in accordance with those principles of warfare to which the Government has pledged itself.

Naval Guns for Land Service

SO MUCH has been said about the naval lessons of the war that the layman has given little thought to the teachings of the armies. The Germans, however, have demonstrated that the strongest fortifications can be reduced by the use of guns so heavy that it used to be thought impossible to employ them anywhere except on shipboard. A floating fortress could carry them, but they were supposed to be useless in field operations.

The military experts, however, have not overlooked this significant development. And even in America they are profiting by it. Orders have been received at the League Island Navy Yard to mount two powerful 12-inch guns on field carriages with all possible speed. It is useless to speculate whether they are intended for service in Mexico. The fact to be noted is that the men charged with the defense of the nation are alert and ready to take advantage of every new expedient which the great war proves to be effective.

Vacations as Investments

MR. BLISS' brand of meteorology leads to justifiable belief in a confusion of the seasons through which summer has been lost in the shuffle. But the crowning touch of convincing proof that this is really summer is afforded in a solstitial standby—the man who never takes a vacation! This season he has been heard from up-State, and for full 40 years he has stuck to the demnition grind; but unlike Mr. Mantalini, he enjoys it. Further to complete the demonstration, a local employer has refused to give his hands a vacation because his plant happens to be busy. This is the final Q. E. D.

These theories of vacation simply aren't tenable. People do not think of the shore, the mountains or the expositions because they are just naturally flighty or lazy. Back of the desire for pleasure is a primary cause: workers desire vacations because they are tired. A vacation is not a luxury or merely a relief from the horrid grind of the workaday occupation. It is nature crying for recuperation after the year's fatigue.

Fatigue is dangerous, and it must be fought off by the antitoxin of rest. Toil and responsibility by constant repetition produce a poison which affects the constitution of the blood; but this is no menace to the person who takes time and trouble to restore exhausted vitality.

In human beings fatigue has the practical disadvantage of decreasing efficiency. Physical strength is gradually sapped. Reflex actions of the brain are less alertly responsive. Depression is bred—merely another term for lowered vitality—which spells inefficiency.

Vacations are really an investment with dividends in health and efficiency. The routine is broken. The vacationist gains an inestimable value in a change of thought and a new outlook. We must all keep clear of the rut. We must beware of ourselves when we want to do only one thing.

The employer who refuses vacations to his workers has no right to his control over men. The employe who fails to take a vacation—to take it rompingly and zestfully—has no right to boast of his fatuity.

The next improvement in the dress of the policemen will be anti-skid rubber soles.

Thirty million dollars will not go far toward financing a cotton crop worth half a billion.

Twenty-five business men have indorsed Smith for the Mayoralty, but harmony is not yet visible in the offing.

The members of the Commission on Industrial Relations agree that the relations are not what they should be, but on nothing else.

It may be wise to build the new subway without noise, but if there had been no great noise in the preliminaries there would have been no subway.

Who shall say that the age of chivalry is past when 19 men offer to give their blood to save the life of an unknown woman suffering from pernicious anemia?

The consul who reports to Washington that Archangel is now doing as much business as the port of New York, does not give figures to support his assertion.

Perhaps a Swedish company organized to buy the German ships tied up in American ports might be able to get them across the ocean—and then again, perhaps it might not.

If the French Government issues bonds in denominations of five francs, the peasants will dig down in their stockings and buy all that are offered. A thrifty nation can finance a war without much difficulty.

IS COTTON LEGALLY WAR CONTRABAND?

A Civil War Precedent and the Present Case—Can Pocketbook Logic Override the Logic of the Law?

By EDWIN MAXEY
Professor of International Law, University of Nebraska.

DURING our Civil War the United States declared cotton contraband. The South was at that time extremely pro-English in its views. In fact, it was then as much Anglophile as it is now Anglophobe. And the Federal Government, which is now protesting the policy of the British Government in treating cotton as contraband, was at that time using the guns of its navy to emphasze its insistence that cotton was contraband. As the British did not resort to the same form of emphasis in their insistence that cotton was not contraband, the view of the Federal Government prevailed. Now the British Government is insisting that cotton is contraband and enforcing their view by a resort to the same form of emphasis which carried conviction during the Civil War. It would appear that our Federal Government was wrong then or now, and whether they were wrong then or now is a question of law.

With respect to their character as contraband, Grotius divides goods into three classes: 1—Goods used mainly in war; 2—Goods used only in peace; 3—Goods of use in peace and in war. The latter he terms ancipitis usus, or of a double-headed use. The goods of the first class are absolute contraband. Those of the second class never contraband; and those of the third class are conditional contraband, i. e., are contraband if destined for the use of the enemy's army or navy. This classification has not been improved upon and was cited with approval by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Peterhoff, 5 Wallace, 28.

Of these classes little difficulty is found with regard to the first or second. Articles manufactured for and used primarily in war, such as artillery, are universally conceded to belong in the list of absolute contraband. Articles of the second class, such as works of art, are never considered contraband. But articles used in peace as well as in war, and become contraband only according to circumstances, as foodstuffs, occasion no end of difficulty. It is by the addition of such articles to the list of contraband that friction frequently arises between the belligerent and neutral. The interests of belligerent and neutral are, on this point, antagonistic, as the expansion of the list is manifestly an advantage to the belligerent, and, as it interferes with his trade, it is a corresponding disadvantage to the neutral. Out of this antagonism of interests, more than out of the inherent difficulty from a legal standpoint, has come the inconsistency and confusion in regard to the subject of contraband.

"Military Necessities" Then and Now

Since cotton has come to be so largely used in the manufacture of high explosives it would seem clearly enough to belong in the class of absolute contraband. The importance of cotton as a factor in military operations will be better appreciated after reference to the July number of the Scientific American, in which it is estimated that 730,000 bales of cotton a year is necessary for the manufacture of the explosives used by the German artillery alone. This is about half of the normal importation of cotton into Germany annually. When we remember that the above estimate does not take into account the amount necessary in the manufacture of explosives for small arms, the navy and clothing for the soldiers, the military importance to the Allies of cutting off the importations of cotton into Germany grows upon us. As Germany does not produce cotton she is dependent upon importations direct or through neutral territory.

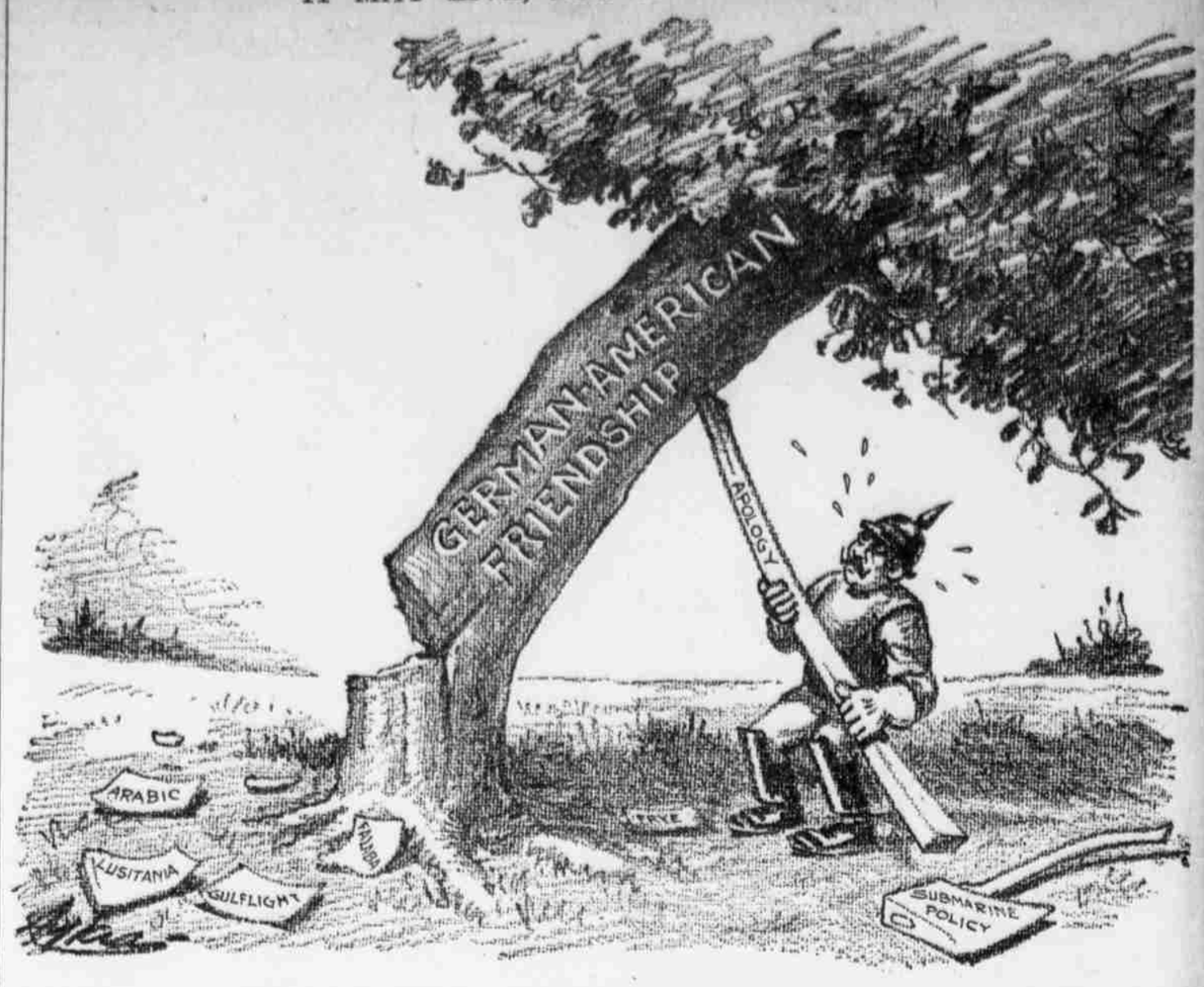
When wood charcoal was the carbonizer in gunpowder it was generally conceded to belong in the list of absolute contraband. Now that cotton takes the place of it and sulphur in the great bulk of explosives used in war, there is no convincing reason why it should not be placed in the list of absolute contraband, since it is its possibilities for direct military use which determine in which of the above classes an article shall be put. The fact that in its raw state it is not used mainly in war does not exempt it from the list of absolute contraband, if by a process of combination it becomes an explosive of decided use in military operations. Saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur, not in combination, are harmless and used extensively in the arts of peace, but this does not prevent a recognition of the fact that in the hands of an enemy they have great possibilities of harm, and there is no breath of protest, even by the South, against placing them in the list of absolute contraband. Yet it might readily be different, if their production and exportation, like cotton, were the great industry of the South. The logic of the pocketbook is frequently more powerful than the logic of the law.

The reasons for placing cotton in the list of absolute contraband now are certainly more convincing than those given during the Civil War. The contention of the Federal Government at that time rested solely upon the grounds of military necessity. The contention of the British Government at the present time rests upon the same general principle which applies to all other commodities in determining in what list they shall be put. It will, however, be difficult for the present Democratic Administration to insist upon adherence to legal principles as against a combination of political and economic exigencies.

Doctrine of "Continuous Voyage"

If, legally, the British Government is warranted in placing cotton in the list of absolute contraband, and it seems abundantly clear that it is, the British navy may lawfully interfere with shipments of it to German ports, even apart from the blockade it is maintaining against said ports. But may it lawfully seize and pre-empt or confiscate shipments from American ports to neutral ports adjacent to Germany? To the exercise of such right the United States cannot consistently object. For not only has it insisted with all the eloquence of its whole navy, and to the great cost of one of the leading British industries, that cotton is contraband, but it has with like eloquence, reinforced by the logic of its highest court, maintained the principle that in the case of absolute contraband the real rather than the nominal destination determines the rights which the belligerent may exercise over neutral commerce.

IT MAY LIVE, BUT CAN IT THRIVE?



FOOD FOR THE BODY IN THE SCHOOLS

The Stomach's Place in the Educational System Is Recognized in the "Penny Lunch" Plans to Be Carried Into Effect This Year—Pupils to Teach Parents

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

PHILADELPHIA is to have the distinction of being the first city in the United States to experiment with the "penny lunches" for school children on a comprehensive scale. This city will even improve on the idea, which originated in England some five years ago. When the public schools open on September 7, or within a few weeks thereafter, the children of 25 new elementary schools will be able to buy for three or four cents a nourishing lunch.

An experiment in furnishing cheap lunches for school children made by the Home and School League, together with an investigation of the conditions in the homes of thousands of this city's children of grammar school age, led Dr. John P. Garber, Acting Superintendent of Schools, to recommend the innovation to the Board of Education. This body was so impressed with the report of conditions found by Doctor Garber that it made an appropriation sufficient to give the plan a flying start.

Breakfastless School Children

What Doctor Garber learned about the living conditions of Philadelphia's school children astonished him just as it will astonish all Philadelphians. Here are some of the facts his investigation brought out:

Three per cent. of all the pupils of the grammar schools go to school without breakfast. In other words, from 6 p. m. to noon the next day, a total of 18 hours, they do not have a bite to eat.

Ten per cent. of the pupils are obliged to eat their breakfast at 6 a. m.

Between 50 and 60 per cent. of the children eat an inadequate breakfast.

Seventy per cent. of the school children of grammar school age drink coffee or tea for breakfast.

Other American cities, notably New York, have experimented with the penny lunch idea, just as this city has done for several years with the co-operation of the Home and School League. But nowhere has such an enterprise been undertaken as Philadelphia will enter upon this fall. School lunches to be sold in "penny portions" will be furnished in 25 new elementary schools. In addition, they will be maintained in the half dozen or more schools where the system was introduced by the Home and School League.

Each of these school centres is now being equipped with a kitchen and a lunch counter, where nourishing and cheap meals can be furnished the children at a cost of three or four cents. The food will be furnished in penny portions. This means that a bowl of soup may be purchased for a penny. One cent will also buy a portion of fruit, or a glass of milk, a cup of cocoa, rolls or crackers. In other words, three cents will purchase a very wholesome lunch, and there will be enough variety to suit all tastes. This lunch will be available at the morning recess hour.

Doctor Garber began his investigation about a year ago to learn what the school children eat, and particularly to learn to what extent the children are under-nourished and how the schools might co-operate with the home in securing a better understanding of foods and food values. Doctor Garber's investigations took him to England, where the system started about five years ago, and also led him to make a careful study of what New York had achieved.

Co-operation Between School and Home

"I found," said Doctor Garber, "that of the grammar school children three per cent. come to school in the morning breakfastless. Think of it! This number of children trying to study on stomachs that had had no food since 6 o'clock the night before and going 18 hours in this condition. In some cases these children contracted the habit of going without their breakfasts because they arose late and had to hurry. In a few cases, I suppose, it was due to a desire to economize on food. On top of this was found that ten per cent. of the pupils breakfast at 6 o'clock, and then try to go until 12:30 before lunch. These who eat this early come largely from the industrial centres and poorer districts.

"But the number of children who eat an inadequate breakfast or eat foods which don't go together or are lacking in nutritive values is astonishing. Between fifty and sixty per cent. of these children eat what I should call an inadequate breakfast. It is usually a breakfast of coffee or tea and rolls.

"Not only this, but we found that seventy per cent. of the grammar school children are permitted to drink either coffee or tea every morning for their breakfast. What we wish to accomplish this fall is to secure proper co-operation between the schools and the home in the matter of getting better nourishment for the children. We realize that we have to reach the parents to achieve this. We have medical inspectors who look after the health of the children and our recreation system supervises the sports and body-building exercises of the children. Now we wish to reach the parents themselves. To that end there will be started this fall a series of meetings in the various school buildings at which experts will speak to the parents, and in language that they can easily understand, on such subjects as foods and food values, sanitation, personal hygiene and so forth. As soon as our school lunches are in operation moving pictures will be made of them and shown throughout the city. It is all a part of our plan to secure better co-operation between the school and the home."

Better Fed and Better Students

Quite as astonishing as the lack of proper foods were the sample breakfasts which some of the children told about in reply to questions. Here are a few of them:

A boy subsisted, through the forenoon, on 5 doughnuts and a cup of coffee.

A girl started the day with ladyfingers and coffee.

A boy reveled in a cup of coffee, sliced salmon, hard boiled eggs, rolls, jelly and milk. This, as Doctor Garber pointed out, was not only indigestible, but the combination of milk and fish was enough to ruin any child's stomach.

Pretzels and cheese made a breakfast for another child.

A boy 10 years of age had pretzels and cheese. To this was added at noon a lunch of tea, bread and cheese.

A girl made her breakfast on tea, candy and cake. And for her lunch she devoured sardines.

Other breakfasts consisted of bologna and tea; fish, rolls, milk and beans; coffee, cabbage and bread; cinnamon buns and coffee.

"An under-nourished child or one suffering from indigestion makes an irritable or a lethargic student," declared Doctor Garber. "Almost without exception an investigation into the home life of such children has brought to light the fact that improper food or not enough of it are responsible. If we can prevent children of this age from using coffee and tea and educate them to the necessity of eating enough and the proper kind of food the inevitable result will be not only a healthier lot of children, but better students.

"In addition to the department's work in furnishing the penny lunches, and in the talks and lectures to the parents, we expect to accomplish a great deal by the new course in physiology. This is to begin with the opening of the fall term. Of course, the human body will be taught scientifically, but emphasis will also be placed on the study of the body as a means to better health. We shall try particularly to impress upon the children the effect of foods and food values. It is natural to assume that if the children are taught these things they will tell their parents about them, and even if we never see the parents at our meetings we believe that the course in physiology will help the parents quite as much as their children."

Furnishing penny lunches is really an English idea. It has its origin in the industrial and mining centres where the laborers are much more poorly paid than in America. It differed from the Philadelphia experiment in that the Government gave financial assistance which cheapened the cost of the lunch to the children. In Philadelphia the charity feature will be eliminated. The lunches furnished here will be at cost.

WHAT THE DUKE SAID

The Duke of Wellington, of course, never said, "Up Guards, and at 'em!" at Waterloo, but is it generally known how near he came to saying it? Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his biography of the Duke, points out what is the probable origin of the pleasing legend. Late on the afternoon of that memorable June 18 the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 3d Chasseurs were foremost in the attack on Mont-Saint-Jean. They reached a cross-road, unaware that the British troops were lying behind the wayside banks, according to orders, to remain prone when under fire but not actually engaged. Then, at the proper moment, Wellington's voice was heard, "clear above the storm," "Stand up, Guards!" It was Maitland's Brigade of Guards that thus "stood up," and, with a victorious rush, swept the Chasseurs out of the combat.—Manchester Guardian.

THE WAY TO RESUMPTION

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—When I questioned some time ago the accuracy of Samuel Harris, who, in his article on "The Unmitigated Vacationist," credited to Horace Greeley the remark, "The way to resume is to resume," I hoped that I would get from some source an authoritative reply. I suggested then that the late John Sherman, of Ohio, was the author. Ryerson W. Jennings supports that view. Now, I have seen in your columns a letter from a Lansdowne correspondent, declaring that Greeley actually did say it, and quotes Rhodes' History as proof. The discovery that so many authorities disagreed has led me to prosecute a search of my own. Much as I dislike to demolish any one's theories, much less my own, let me state in the interest of historical accuracy that I have succeeded in running down this famous saying, and I find that it was first used by Salmon P. Chase, of Lincoln's Cabinet, in a letter to Horace Greeley. Not only did neither Sherman nor Greeley use it first, but the quotation should read, "The only way to resumption is to resume."

JOHN ROGERS.

Germantown, August 23.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Germany last of all can have a word to say against Britain's making cotton contraband. Flax is less open to use in war than cotton, but Germany has made flax contraband.—New York World.

Georgia and every Southern State should declare the lynching of a prisoner in custody high treason and provide a method for dealing with such murderers that will render punishment swift and sure.—Houston Post.

The business shrewdness of Henry Ford, and the emphasis he lays upon practical reasons in announcing his crusade against the militaristic propaganda in America, will inspire respect in circles that would be inattentive to an Eliot or a Jordan.—New York Evening Post.

The immediate and perhaps the most important result of the action on the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be to strengthen public feeling on this coast in support of a Government-owned and Government-operated merchant marine.—Los Angeles Express.

WHAT, AGAIN?

"Villa is crushed" the headlines shout,
But haven't we heard before
That he had been beaten and kicked about,
Smashed and walloped and counted out
Only to hear him arise and flout
The whole wide world once more?

Again, they say, it is plain to see
He's done with the game of war,
That his fighting days are a memory
And shattered his dreams of victory,
But wait—and stifle that surge of glee,
For that's what they said before.

ZIP.